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Notes on Hebrew syntax



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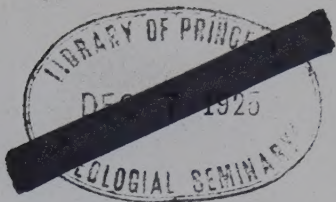
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BY

✓
R. D. WILSON.

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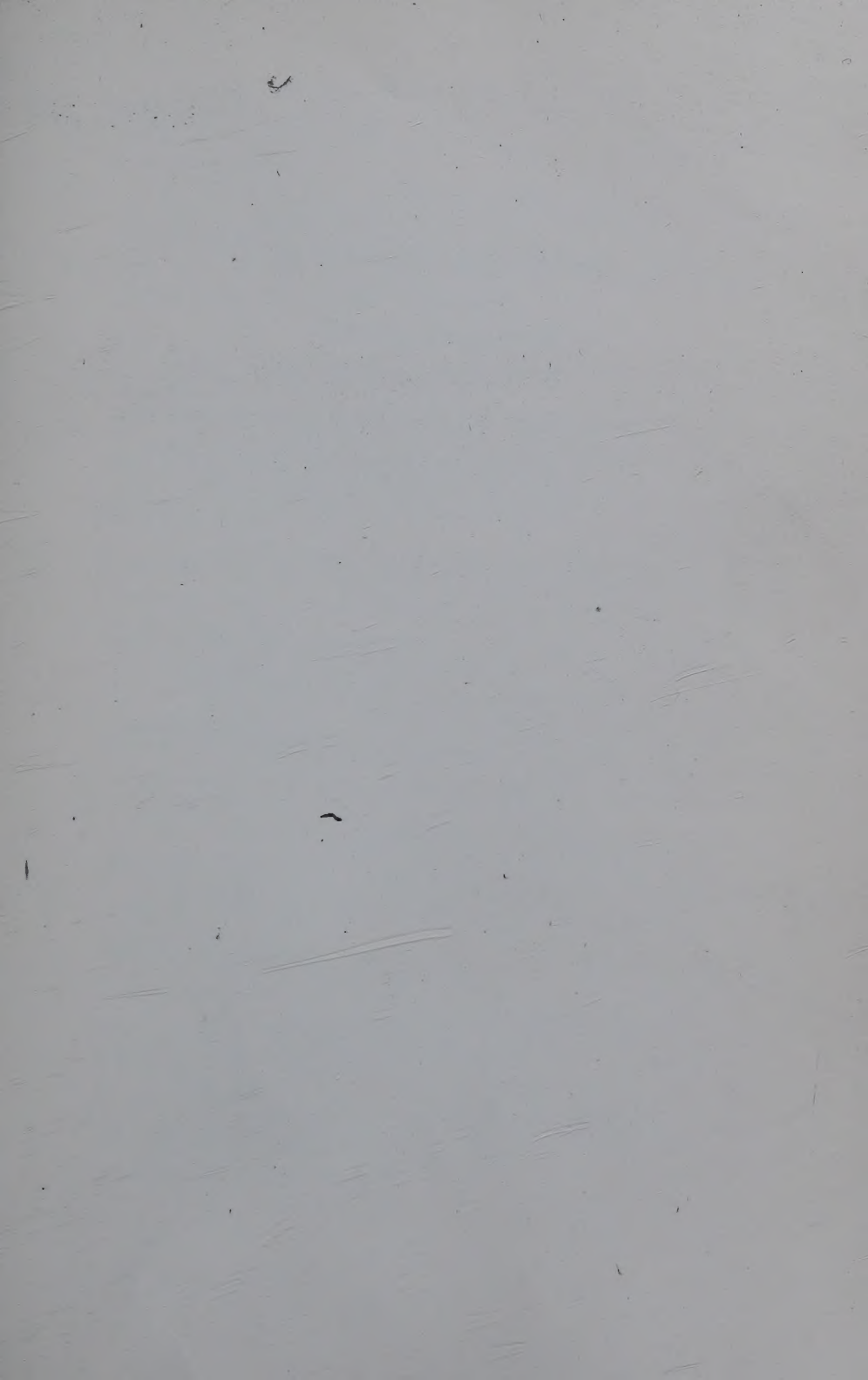


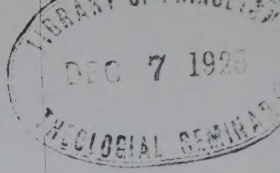
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HEBREW SYNTAX.

THE VERB.

ARTICLE I.—THE PERFECT.

See Driver, "Use of the Tenses in Hebrew," §§ 1-20; Davidson's Syntax, §§ 39-41; Harper, "The Elements of Hebrew Syntax," §§ 17-19; Gesenius' Grammar, § 126; Ewald's Grammar, § 135; Mueller's Hebrew Syntax, §§ 1-3.

The Perfect denotes a completed action, the time of which can be determined from the context alone.

I. It is used in past time, as

1. A Past (1). Definite, i. e., made definite by the context, sometimes called Historical Perfect or Aorist. Gen. 1:1; Deut. 3:21.

(2). Indefinite (so called because the time of the completion of it in past time is not defined by notes of time). Gen. 4:10; 32:21.

2. Present Perfect, "denoting a past action resulting in a present state." Gen. 4:6; 32:11.

3. Pluperfect. Gen. 1:31; 2:3; 6:1; 19:28.

II. It is used in present time, as

1. Perfect of immediate past. Gen. 14:22.

2. Stative Perfect (Greek Second Perfect). This is found with verbs denoting a mental or physical state or condition. Gen. 4:9; 32:11; 27:9; Num. 11:5.

3. Perfect of experience. "For the expression of acknowledged facts of experience." Is. 1:3; Ps. 1:1 (?); 10:3, 14.

III. It is used in future time, as

1. Perfect of Certainty, i. e., to denote future acts, which are looked upon as so certain of occurring, that they are expressed as if already done. Gen. 23:11; 30:13; Num. 17:27.

2. Perfect of Prophecy. Num. 24:17; Deut. 15:6.

3. Future Perfect. Gen. 48:6; Ex. 10:3; 16:28; Num. 14:27; Deut. 28:45.

Rem. 1.—The Perfect may express such modal actions, as could be expressed in English by means of "have" or "had." This usage is especially common in questions. Gen. 21:7; 26:10 (Vulgate, "potuit coire"); Deut. 5:23.

Rem. 2.—Does the Hebrew Perfect, like that in Arabic and Syriac, ever express a prayer or wish? i.e., is there a precativ Perfect? (Driver denies it; Ewald, Boettcher, Davidson and Mueller maintain it.) Ps. 4:2; 7:7; 10:16; 18:47; 22:22; 31:6; 57:7; 71:3; 116:16; 141:6; Job. 21:16; 22:18; Lam. 1:21; 3:57-61.

ARTICLE 2.—THE IMPERFECT.

Driver, 21-43; Davidson, 42-45; Harper, 22-24; Mueller, 4-7; Ewald, 136.

The Imperfect denotes an incompleted action. Hence it is generally used to express future, contingent, frequentative, or incipient actions, the context having to determine which.

I. It is used in past time, i, as an incipient; in which case, it is equivalent to

(1). An Historical Present in English, denoting a vivid action, "the effect of which is to present in strong relief and with especial liveliness the features of the scenes which it describes." Ex. 15:5, 6, 7, 15; Deut. 32:10.

(2). The Incipient Aorist in Greek. Gen. 37:7; Ex. 8:20.

2. A Frequentative. Gen. 2:6; 6:4.

Rem.—After certain adverbs, the Imperfect is used where we would insert "began to," or use the simple past. Gen. 2:5; Ex. 15:1.

II. It is used in present time, i, as Incipient, especially in vivid or polite discourse. Gen. 37:15; Ex. 15:12.

2. As a Frequentative.

(1). Definite, i. e., asserting facts of definite occurrence. Gen. 10:9; 50:3; Num. 21:27; 17:19.

(2). Indefinite, i. e., stating that an action is liable to occur. Frequent in proverbial expressions or comparisons. Ex. 33:11; Num. 11:12; Deut. 1:44.

Rem. 1.—The so-called adjectival Imperfect, belongs here, e. g. Gen. 49:27; Deut. 32:11.

Rem. 2.—Here belongs also the use of the Imperfect as an adverb. Is. 64:2 (unexpectedly); Ps. 17:3; 26:1.

III. It is used in future time, as

1. Indicative.

(1). As shown by the general context. Gen. 12:12; 16:12.

(2). As shown by adverbial notes of time. Gen. 40:13; Ex. 8:19.

2. In other Moods; see Art. 3.

ARTICLE 3.—IMPERFECT AS MOOD.

Driver, 37-41, 44-65; Davidson, 43 b, c, 60-65; Harper, 62, 63; Mueller, 7-11; Ewald, 136 e, f, g, 223a-228, 235.

Most of the variations for mood may be expressed by the Imperfect.

I. The Imperative. Gen. 3:14; Ex. 10:26; 21:12.

Rem. 1.—The special form, called Imperative, is used in the second person only, is always positive, and is to be translated by "kill" never by "thou shalt kill." The negative of the Imperative is always expressed by the Imperfect Jussive with 'al, e. g., Ex. 23:1; Deut. 9:26. The negative, "Thou shalt not," is expressed by means of the Imperative with lo', e. g., Ex. 23:2; Deut. 23:16.

Rem. 2.—For the third person of the Imperative, the Jussive is commonly used, and sometimes for the second person also. Gen. 1:3; 24:8.

NOTE.—The Imperative expressed in English by "shall," "should," "ought," "is to," "has to," or "must," may be classed here, e. g., Gen. 3:14; Ex. 20:15; 21:12; Num. 15:14; 23:8; Gen. 4:7; 34:31; 43:25.

II. The Potential.

1. Possibility. Gen. 41:15. Ex. 4:14; Num. 35:33.

2. Permission. Gen. 2:16; 42:37; Deut. 4:42.

Rem. 8—In the latter sense, the Jussive may be used. Num. 24:7; 19; Deut. 20:5.

III. The Optative. A wish, prayer, exhortation, or determination, is commonly expressed by the Cohortative for the first person, and by the Jussive (or Imperative) for the second or third person. Gen. 11:3, 18, 30; 50:5; Ex. 3:18; Num. 20:17; Deut. 2:27; 28:8.

Rem. 1.—The Imperfect Indicative may be employed in this sense. Deut. 2:27.

Rem. 2.—For the Perfect as a precative, see Art. 1, Rem. 2.

IV. The Subjunctive.

After final conjunctions, the Imperfect is used where, in many languages, a peculiar form (usually called by grammarians Subjunctive) is employed. Gen. 3:22; 11:7; 27:4, 25; 43:7.

Rem. 1.—Particularly to be noted is the use of the Imperative, or Jussive, followed by Wau conjunctive with the Imperfect (usually the Cohortative, or Jussive, when such a form exists). Wau and its verb may then be translated, either literally, or by "that" with the Subjunctive. (Compare III, Rem. 1, above.) Gen. 27:4; 42:34; Ex. 10:17; Lev. 26:43; Num. 25:4.

Rem. 2.—Instead of the Jussive after Wau, the Imperative is sometimes found or the Perfect with Wau conversive. (Driver, Art. 65.) Gen. 12:2; 20:7; Ex. 3:10. Deut. 13:11.

Rem. 3.—The direct subordinate (Green's Grammar, Art. 269. b.; Harper's Syntax, Art. 36:4) is treated of in Art. 7, 2.

V. The Cohortative.

The Cohortative is used to express :

1. Determination, or intention. Gen. 12:2; 22:5.
2. Exhortation, or self-excitement. Gen. 11:3; Ex. 1:10.
3. Wish or request. Gen. 33:14; Deut. 12:20.
4. A question. Jer. 6:10; Gen. 50:5.
5. A protasis of conditional sentences. Gen. 34:23; Job 16:6.
6. An apodosis. Gen. 13:9; 27:41; Num. 22:64; Deut. 32:26.
7. It is used after Wau conversive. Gen. 32:6; 41:11.
8. It is used after Wau conjunctive, preceded by a Jussive Cohortative, or Imperative. See IV. Rem. 1.
9. It is used in final clauses. Gen. 15:8; Ex. 5:8, 17; Is. 5:19; Ps. 9:15; 39:5; Prov. 12:19.

VI. The Jussive. See Driver 170-175.

The Jussive is used :

1. In commands and prohibitions. Gen. 1:2; 22:12.
2. In advice, or suggestion. Gen. 41:33; Ex. 8:25.
3. In request, or wish. Gen. 9:27; 31:49; 44:33.
4. In permission. Num. 24:7; Deut. 20:5.
5. In a protasis. See Art. 22, Rem. 1, 2.
6. In an apodosis. See Art. 22, Rem. 1, 2.
7. After Wau conversive. Gen. 1:3, 4.
8. After Wau conjunctive. See IV. Rem. 1.

ARTICLE 4.—THE PARTICIPLE, OR VERBAL ADJECTIVE.

Driver, 135, Davidson, 97-100; Harper, 27; Mueller, 13-15 and 121; Green, 27⁸.

I. It is used as an adjective, (1) attributive, Deut. 26:5, 9; (2) predicate, Gen. 1:2. (Ewald's Hebrew Grammar, page 123.) Deut. 26:5, 9.

Rem.—The participial form is used for *nomina agentis*. (Ewald, page 199.)

II. It is used as a verb,

1. In past time,
 - (1) Absolutely. Gen. 2:10; 41:17.
 - (2) With notes of time. Gen. 13:7; Deut. 5:5.
2. In present time. Gen. 4:10; 16:8.
3. In future time,
 - (1) Absolutely. Gen. 19:14; Ex. 6:7.
 - (2) With notes of time. Ex. 9:18; Gen. 1:6.

Rem. 1.—As a verb, the participle governs an object. Gen. 2:13; 24:49. As a noun or adjective, it is put in construction with the following noun. Gen. 22:12; 4:2; 3:5. (Ges., Art. 135.)

Rem. 2.—The personal pronoun is frequently omitted, where we would expect it, as the subject of the participial sentence, (i. e., of a nominal sentence whose predicate is a participle. Compare §§ 20:2; 23:1, 1.) Gen. 20:16; 24:30; 38:24. (Ges., Art. 134, 2; Rem. 3.)

Rem. 3.—The participle (1) may continue, or (2) be continued by the finite verb, both of which (i. e., the participle and the verb) should then generally have the relative "who" inserted before them in translation. (Harper, Art. 27, 5.)

(1) Prov. 6:19.

(2) Gen. 27:33; 35:3; Deut. 4:23.

Rem. 4.—The participle is used to express (1) the condition of the object, (2) the condition of the subject. Compare §§ 13:3; 21.

(1) Gen. 3:8; Ex. 2:11; 14:9; 33:10.

(2) Ex. 13:18, Num. 16:27; Lev. 20:20. (Driver, Art. 161, 2.)

Rem. 5.—"When the participle as direct predicate receives the article it becomes coëxtensive with the subject." Deut. 3:21, 22; Gen. 2:11; Dav. 99; Rem. 3; Driver 135.

Rem. 6.—When the idea of the participle is to be negated, *ayin* is sometimes used. Gen. 41:8; Ex. 5:16. But more commonly the finite verb is used. Gen. 44:4; Lev. 1:17; Deut. 21:1. This change to the finite verb is necessary when the negative clause is joined to the participle by *Wau*, or when it is equivalent to the English past participle active. Driver 162; Dav. 100d.

ARTICLE 5.—THE INFINITIVE CONSTRUCT, OR VERBAL NOUN.

Dav. 89-96; Mueller 109-120; Green 279-283; Ewald 303-305; Harper 29; Ges. 132, 133.

The so-called Infinitive Construct is really a verbal noun, and hence, may be employed either as a verb or as a noun. As a noun, it may be

(1) Subject. Gen. 2:18.

(2) Object. Num. 20:21; 22:13.

(3) Genitive. Gen. 29:7.

(4) Used with prepositions. Gen. 2:4; 27:1; 39:18; Jer. 2:35. In this case, it may be translated with a conjunction and the finite verb, and may have an object in the accusation. Deut. 1:37; 16:13.

Rem. 1.—The Infinitive with a preposition may, like the participle (see Art. IV., Rem. 3), continue or be continued by the finite verb. Wherever the Infinitive (or participle) "asserts something indefinite or undetermined—wherever, therefore, it may be

resolved into *whoever, whenever, if ever*, etc.—we find the Perfect with Wau conversive employed; where, on the contrary, the Infinitive (or participle) asserts an actual concrete event, we find the following verbs connected with it by the Imperfect and Wau conversive;” e. g.,

(1) Infinitive followed by Imperfect. Gen. 39:18; Lev. 16:1; (without Wau conversive. Ex. 28:28).

(2) Infinitive followed by Perfect. Gen. 18:25; Ex. 1:16; 33:16; Deut. 4:42; 30:16. Imperfect followed by Infinitive. 1 Sam. 8:11, 12.

Rem. 2.—To be especially noted are the uses of the preposition Lomadh with the Infinitive. (Driver, Arts. 202-207.)

1. To denote the gerund, in which case the preposition is either not to be translated at all, or may be translated by “in,” “so as to,” “in respect of,” etc. Gen. 2:3; 3:22; 41:19.

2. To continue the finite verb, generally implying aim or purpose. Ex. 32:29; Lev. 10:10, 11. Ewald 351 c.

3. With the substantive verb, to express the destination. Num. 8:11; 24:22; Deut. 31:17.

Obs.—Sometimes, with the substantive verb, it may be translated by “was on the point of,” “was about to be,” or even by “was wont to.” Gen. 15:12; 2 Chr. 26:5.

4. To express a periphrastic future. Is. 10:32; 38:20.

5. After *yesh*, “there is,” *ayin*, “there is not,” and *lo* “not,” to express “it is possible,” or “it is not possible.” 2 Chr. 25:9; 1 Esdr. 4:2; Ezra 9:15; 1 Chr. 5:1; 15:2; 2 Ki. 4:13; Judg. 1:19

6. When the Infinitive is to be negated, Lomadh is followed by *bilti*. Gen. 3:11; Deut. 3:3.

II. As a verb, the verbal noun may be either

(1) Past. Gen. 2:4; Deut. 9:23.

(2) Present. Jer. 2:35.

(3) Future. Deut. 25:19; Num. 18:30.

Rem. 1.—The object of the Infinitive is with or without *'eth*. Gen. 2:4; 19:29; 41:39; Num. 20:21 two objects.

Rem. 2.—When the verbal noun is translated into English by the finite verb, the subject of the verb is the pronominal suffix, or a noun with which the verbal noun (Infinitive) is in construction. Gen. 2:4; Ex. 17:1; Gen. 3:5; 19:16.

ARTICLE 6.—THE INFINITIVE ABSOLUTE.

Dav. 84-88; Green 279-283; Mueller 103-108; Ewald 280; Harper 28; Ges. 131.

I. As noun it is used, as

(1) Nominative. Is. 32:17.

(2) Genitive. Is. 14:23.

(3) Accusative. Is. 42:24; Gen. 21:16.

II. As a verb, the Infinitive Absolute may be used in any time, past (1 Sam. 2:28); present (Ex. 20:8); future (Is. 31:5).

Rem. 1.—As substitute for the finite verb, the infinitive may be used either at the beginning of a discourse, or to continue one which has been begun by a finite verb. Deut. 14:21; Is. 59:4, 5; 58:7; Gen. 41:43; Lev. 25:14.

Rem. 2.—The Infinitive Absolute may be used for any other part of the finite verb, in which case, it takes the government of the part for which it stands (Is. 22:15; 7:15; Dav. 84c; 88) e. g.

(1) For the Perfect (Ezek. 1:14), with Wau conversive, Judg. 7:19.

(2) For the Imperfect (Num. 15:35), with Wau conversive, Gen. 41:43.

(3) For the Imperative, Ex. 20:8; Deut. 5:12.

(4) For the Participle, Jer. 22:14.

(5) For the Infin. Cons., often to denote the object of a transitive verb, or when several Infinitives follow one preposition, the first only is in the Infinitive construct and the others are in the Infinitive absolute. Ex. 32:6; Is. 22:13; 42:24; 57:20; 58:6.

Rem. 3.—The Infin. Abs., may be used for any person or number, e. g., for the first, Ecc. 8:9; for the second, Deut. 14:21; 2 Ki. 4:43; for the third, Num. 15:35; Is. 21:5.

Rem. 4.—The Infin. Abs. in immediate connection with the corresponding finite verb (or participle, Ex. 12:9); (1), when placed before the verb, strengthens the idea of the verb; (Davidson, § 86 says it denotes asseveration, antithesis, supposition, concession, or question. Occasionally, such a word as *indeed, surely, forsooth, of course, at all*, etc., may bring out the sense, but oftentimes the kind of emphasis is best expressed by an intonation of the voice); (2), when placed after the verb, is either intensive (as always with the Inv.), or denotes the continuance of the action of the verb.

(1). Gen. 2:17; 24:5; 31:30; Ex. 21:5; Deut. 7:26; 13:10.

(2). Gen. 8:7; 31:15; 46:4; Ex. 3:4; 5:23.

NOTE 1. The Infin. Abs. may be in a different stem or of a different root of like meaning from the verb which it strengthens. Gen. 37:33; Lev. 19:20.

NOTE 2. An adverbial accusative of a cognate noun may be used instead of the Infinitive. Num. 31:2; Hab. 3:9.

ARTICLE 7.—CO-ORDINATION AND SUB-ORDINATION OF VERBS.

Ewald 285; Davidson 51, 82, 85; Gesenius 142; Harper 36; Mueller, 30.

1. Two verbs may be co-ordinated (i. e., made to agree in gender, number, person, etc.). The following cases are to be noted :

(1). While the first of two verbs denotes generally an antecedent action, it is often equivalent merely to an English adverb.

a. Without Wau connecting the verbs. Gen. 19:22; 27:43; 30:31; Deut. 1:5.

b. With Wau connecting the verbs. Gen. 45:13; Deut. 31:12.

(2). The second verb may be equivalent to an adverb. Gen. 32:1; 44:4; Num. 24:25.

2. The object or purpose of the action of a verb may be expressed.

(1). By the verbal noun.

a. By the Infinitive absolute, § 6, I. 3 and II. 2 (5).

b. By the Infinitive construct without Lomadh, § 5 (2).

c. By the Infinitive construct with Lomadh, § 5, Rem. 2 (3).

(2). By direct sub-ordination of a verb.

Gen; 12:12; Lev. 9:6; Job 32:22; Ps. 9:21; 17:3; Is. 47:1; Amos 5:12; Hab. 3:16.

Rem.—A clause may take the place of the verb. See § 21, III. 4.

3. The condition or circumstances of the subject or object of a verb may be expressed.

(1). By an Imperfect. Ps. 17:3; 26:1; Is. 53:10.

(2). By a participle. See § 4, Rem. 4.

(3). By circumstantial clauses. See § 21, 8.

ARTICLE 8.—GENDER OF NOUNS.

Davidson 12-14; Gesenius 107; Harper 2; Mueller 62, 63.

1. The gender of the noun is denoted (1) by the termination, or (2) by a separate word, as *rachel* for *ewe*, or (3) by the context, i. e., by its agreement with feminine adjectives and verbs. By this last means we learn that nouns belonging to the following classes are nearly always feminine.

(1). Proper names of countries.

(2). Proper names of cities.

(3). Names of definite places, as *sheol*, north, etc.

(4). Names of elements and forces of nature, as fire, wind, etc.

(5). Members of the body, as eye, ear, foot (but mouth, neck, and nose are masculine).

(6). Instruments and utensils used by man, as sword, cup, shoe, etc.

2. Abstract nouns, collectives and *nomina unitatis* are generally feminine, as truth, captivity, a ship, etc.

3. The feminine is generally employed where other languages use the neuter. Gen. 2:17; 42:7; 1 Sam. 24:18.

4. The syntactical or logical gender may be masculine when the grammatical gender is feminine and *vice versa*. Gen. 1:16; 23:4; Deut. 27:6.

ARTICLE 9.—NUMBER OF NOUNS AND PRONOUNS.

1. The plural is used, where in English the singular is employed.
 - (1). To denote abstract ideas. Gen. 2:9; 19:11; Lev. 21:13.
 - (2). In the plural of majesty. Gen. 1:1; 42:30.
 - (3). In certain other words, such as *life, heaven, face*.
2. Some masculine nouns have plurals in *oth*, and some feminine nouns have plurals in *im*. Gen. 1:16; Deut. 27:6.
3. In the pronoun, there is frequently found a change from singular to plural, and *vice versa*. Is. 1:23; 5:25; Amos 7:11; Ps. 5:9; 10:62; 5:84; 6:8.
4. Many nouns are singular in form but plural in sense and may have verbs and adjectives in the plural. See § 10, 5.
5. On the pluralization of two nouns in construction. See § 12, 7.

ARTICLE 10.—AGREEMENT OF VERB, ETC.

Mueller, 113-118; Ewald, 295, 316-319; Davidson, 108-116; Green, 289-295; Harper, 40; Ges. 146-148.

1. The masculine of the verb is sometimes employed instead of the feminine; the third masculine plural of the Perfect is always so employed. Gen. 7:11; Is. 57:8; Jer. 3:5; Ezekiel 23:49; Joel 2:22; Amos 4:1.

2. (1) "One," or "they," indefinite is generally expressed by the third person of the verb. Gen. 11:9; 16:14; 26:18; 29:2. (Ges. 137, 3; Mueller, 123; Davidson, 108.)

NOTE.—Sometimes the second person is indefinite. Gen. 10:19, 30; 13:10; Is. 7:25.

(2). The impersonal phrase is expressed by the participle (masc. less commonly fem.), or by the third person singular masculine of the verb active or passive. Gen. 32:8; 21:12; 4:26; Deut. 21:3; Mal. 1:11; Am. 4:7. (Mueller, 124; Ges. 137, 2.)

3. Sometimes the discourse passes over from one person to another. Deut. 32:15, 17; (Ges. Art. 137; Rem. 3.)

4. A predicate (1) preceding the subject most frequently stands in the first form (i. e., masc. sing., and, if verb, 3d person) though it (2) nearly always agrees, when it follows the subject.

(1). Gen. 1:14; 5:23; 47:3; Deut. 32:35; but Gen. 33:7; Num. 12:1.

(2). Gen. 1:2; Ex. 4:31; 12:27. (Mueller, Art. 133; Ges. Art. 147); but Ex. 9:19; 21:4.

5. Singular nouns, when collective, may have a verb or adjective in the plural. If there are two or more predicates, the one preceding the subject may be in the sing., and the one or more following, in the plural. Ex. 1:10, 20; 14:31; 33:4. Davidson, 115.

NOTE.—Names of nations are construed

(1). With the masc. sing. Ex. 17:11; Am. 1:11.

(2). With the masc. plur. 2 Kings 6:9.

(3). With the fem. sing, (when reference is to the country, or the people is treated as a collective). Is. 7:2.

6. Plural nouns, especially when denoting abstract ideas, may have a verb in the singular. Is. 34:13; 59:12; Jer. 49:24; Joel 1:20.

7. A plural of excellence takes the verb or adjective in the singular; Gen. 1:1; Ex. 21:4, 29. (Ges. 146:2.) Occasionally, the adjective is plural. Deut. 5:23; Josh. 24:19.

8. Dual nouns take verbs in the plural. Gen. 29:17. Compare § 15, 1. Rem. 3.

9. When two nouns in construction are the subject of a sentence, the predicate naturally agrees with the first of the two nouns (Gen. 2:12; 3:7); but exceptions occur (1) "when the governing noun involves a statement of quantity," Ex. 15:4, 20; Num. 14:1; (2) occasionally by attraction, when special emphasis is laid on the second noun. Gen. 4:10 (but Ges. makes "voice" an interjection); or when the second is the principal noun the first being equivalent to an adjective. § 12:6, 2); Lev. 13:9.

10. When two or more subjects are connected by "and," the following cases arise:

(1). The predicate, when it precedes, agrees generally with the first subject. Gen. 6:18; 8:2; Num. 12:1 (but not so Ps. 75:4; 1 Sam. 21:7).

(2). If the discourse is continued by a second predicate, it will be in the plural and will be masculine, if one or more of the subjects are masculine. Gen. 21:32; 24:61; 33:7.

(3). When the predicate follows two or more subjects, it is generally plural, and if one of the subjects is masculine, the predicate also is masculine. Gen. 8:19, 22; 18:11; but see Ex. 21:4.

(4). "When the subject is a pronoun and a noun, the pronoun must be expressed whether the verb be singular or plural." Gen. 7:1; 14:15.

11. The plural subject is sometimes found with the singular predicate, "because from among the individuals denoted by the plural, a particular *one* is specially in view." Gen. 27:29; Ex. 31:14; Num. 24:9.

12. The verb "to be" when a copula, sometimes agrees with the predicate and not with the subject. Gen. 27:39.

13. Names of persons take adjectives and verbs in agreement with the gender of the person, not of the form. Jon. 1:1; Ruth 2 2.

ARTICLE 11.—THE NOUN ABSOLUTE.

For the sake of emphasis, a noun or pronoun is frequently placed before a sentence, its place in the sentence, whether as subject or object, being taken by a pronoun or pronominal suffix agreeing with it in gender, number and person. (Driver, Arts., 197-199.)

1. Subject placed first. Gen. 34:8.

2. Object placed first.

(1) Gen. 21:13, (of verb), Gen. 13:15 (with '*eth*').

(2) After preposition. Lev. 7:7.

3. Genitive placed first. Deut. 28:54.

Rem. 1.—The noun may be resumed by the demonstrative pronoun, which is then equivalent to the copula. Gen. 34:21.

Rem. 2.—The noun absolute may be limited by a relative clause. Gen. 26:15.

ARTICLE 12.—THE CONSTRUCT STATE.

In addition to the common uses of the construct relation, the following are to be noted :

1. The second noun may denote the object of the state or action denoted by the first. It would translate such English clauses as "about," "done to," "concerning." Gen. 9:2; 18:20; 1:16 (Ges. 114:2; Harp. 8:1, b.) More commonly the second noun denotes the subject of the first.

2. Numerals from two to ten may stand in the construct before the substantive which they number. Gen. 1:16; 2:25; 4:19; 5:8. The word for *year* is sometimes in the construct before the numeral where the cardinal is used for the ordinal. Hag. 1:1. Compare § 15:6.

3. A noun may stand in construction with a verbal sentence following. (Compare Wright's Arabic Grammar, II, p. 119, et. seq.) Ex. 4:13; 6:28.

4. An adjective may stand in construction with a noun limiting its application. Deut. 9:6; Ex. 4:10; 15:11. Compare § 16.

5. A noun may be in construction with an adjective, limiting its signification, especially an adjective denoting "great," "small," "good," "bad," or "full." Is. 22:24; Jer. 5:28; Amos. 6:2.

6. The construct state is frequently employed where we use an adjective. See § 15:3 and Ges. § 106:1. The qualifying noun may be

(1) The second of two nouns. Gen. 17:8; 23:6; 34:30; or

(2) Less commonly the first. Ex. 15:4.

7. When two nouns in construction are to be pluralized, three cases occur.

(1) The first only is put in the plural.

(2) The second only.

(3) Both are put in the plural. 1 Chron. 5:24.

8. The following facts in regard to two nouns in the construct or appositional relation to each other may be noted.

(1) When both nouns are definite, the first is in the construct state and the second in the absolute state with the article, or is a proper noun. Gen. 1:2.

Rem.—The first noun may be put in the absolute state with the article and the second take the preposition *Lomadh* with the article. Gen. 29:9; 47:4.

(2) When both are indefinite, the first is in the construct state and the second is in the absolute state without the article, or takes the preposition *Lomadh* without the article. Gen. 9:25.

Rem.—The second is sometimes definite in English and the first indefinite, when both are indefinite in Hebrew. Gen. 25:27.

(3) When the first is indefinite and the second definite, the first is in the absolute state without the article and the second has *Lomadh* with the definite noun, whether made definite (1) by the article. Num. 25:14; or (2) by construction. Gen. 41:12, or (3) as a proper noun. Gen. 14:18.

Rem.—Sometimes, as it seems, the first noun is indefinite when the second noun has the article without *Lomadh*, or is definite by construction or as a proper noun. Lev. 14:34; Deut. 22:19.

(4) When the first noun is definite and the second indefinite, the first is in the absolute state with the article and the second follows with the preposition *Lomadh* without the article or is in apposition without the article, and is equivalent to an accusation of specification. Lev. 6:3; Num. 16:22; §§ 13:4 and 16:1. Ex. 28:39 (?).

9. Not more than one noun in the construct can be used before the same genitive. There are three constructions possible. (Dav. 27 b.) We may say

(1) The sons of the man and his daughters. Gen. 41:8.

(2) The sons of the man and the daughters. Gen. 40:1.

(3) The sons and the daughters belonging to (or which belong to) the man. Gen. 40:5.

10. Conversely, not more than one noun in the genitive can be used with the same noun in the construct state (or with a preposition), "unless those which follow attach themselves readily in accord with the meaning of the first." Ex. 3:8; Deut. 32:7, 19, 24.

11. For an adjective qualifying a noun in construction, see § 15:1, *Rem.* (5).

ARTICLE 13.—THE ACCUSATIVE.

Dav. 66 81; Mueller 32-49; Ewald 279-284, 300; Harper 30-35; Green 284-288; Ges. 118.

The noun (said to be in the accusative, after the analogy of the Arabic) is used adverbially to denote

1. Place, time, motive, measure, or the mode or manner in which the act takes place, etc. Gen. 7:20; 13:9; 14:4; 18:1; Ex. 24:3; Lev. 19:16; Deut. 32:14; Is. 7:25.

2. A predicate accusative occurs frequently in Hebrew, i. e., a participle, adjective, or noun, which is the predicate of a nominal sentence used as the object of the verb. Ex. 7:1; Deut. 13:15; 28:7; Is. 53:4; Driver 195.

Rem.—When the predicate accusative is a noun, it denotes (1) the material or parts out of which a thing is made, or (2) the product or divisions into which it is made. It is used after verbs of making, putting, uniting, etc., and after *verba mentis*. (1) Gen. 2:7; Deut. 27:6. (2) Gen. 28:18; Deut. 1:15.

3. The accusative is used to express the state or condition of the subject or object, or of a noun in the genitive. Num. 7:89; Gen. 2:8; 15:2; 37:35.

4. The accusative is used to express specification, limitation, restriction or "indirect relation." Gen. 3:15; 37:21; 41:40.

5. Many verbs govern two accusatives, where we would have one object direct and the other after a preposition. (Ges., Art. 139.) Gen. 2:7; 21:19; 27:37; 33:5; 41:42; Ex. 28:3; 29:9; 30:25.

6. Many verbs govern a noun directly, where we would employ a preposition and *vice versa*. Gen. 27:45; 38:11; Deut. 7:6.

7. Where the active has two accusatives, the passive has one. Gen. 21:19; 48:11; Ex. 1:7; 26:30.

8. The accusative is sometimes the logical subject of the passive. Gen. 4:18; 17:5; 21:5.

Rem. 1.—In this case the verb need not agree with the noun in gender or number. Gen. 27:42; Num. 32:5.

Rem. 2.—After a passive, the cause or origin may be denoted in three different ways. Gen. 9:6; 9:11; 14:19.

9. The accusative, when a pronoun in English, is often omitted in Hebrew. Ex. 12:5; 32:20. See § 17:7.

ARTICLE 14.—THE ARTICLE.

Davidson, 19-22; Harper, 4, 5; Green, 248-251; Ewald, 277, 278; Mueller, 65-69; Ges. 109-111.

1. The generic article is used,
 - (1) To denote the genus. Gen. 2:7; 13:2.
 - (2) In comparisons or proverbs. Deut. 1:44.
 - (3) With nouns of material. Gen. 2:11; 13:2.
 - (4) With abstracts. Gen. 19:11.
 2. The distinctive article is used,
 - (1) With vocatives. Deut. 32:1.
 - (2) With individuals which are the only ones of their class. Gen. 1:1; 13:9; 19:23.
 - (3) With individuals singled out. Gen. 14:13; 31:21.
 - (4) "With an understood element or feature in the situation or circumstances." Gen. 24:20; 22:6; Ex. 2:15.
 - (5) "In narrative, particularly, persons or things appear definite to the imagination of the speaker." Ex. 17:14; 21:20; Num. 22:27; Deut. 15:17.
 3. The relative article is used,
 - (1) With participles. Gen. 2:11; Ex. 1:1; Num. 32:24.
 - (2) With perfects. Gen. 18:21; 1 Chron. 26:28; 29:17.
 - (3) With adjectives or nouns. Ex. 1:22; Deut. 12:8; 13:8; 15:19.
 4. The Hebrew sometimes has the article with the second noun, where we would have it with the first and make a compound word. 1 Sam. 17:58; Deut. 11:10.
 5. The article is used with adjectives and demonstratives, when definite. Gen. 1:16; 15:1; Exceptions, Gen. 2:2; 19:33.
 6. The article sometimes denotes the superlative. Gen. 42:13.
 7. The article is omitted where we have it,
 - (1) With certain proper names. Ex. 13:17.
 - (2) Before numbers which are definite. 1 Sam. 27:2; 30:9.
 - (3) Before the first noun in construction. Gen. 1:6.
 - (4) In Hebrew poetry, the article is generally omitted where it would occur in prose. Gen. 49:10; Ex. 15:1, 6, 8, 9, 10.
- Rem. 1.*—With the inseparable preposition, the article occurs usually in poetry, when it would occur in prose. Gen. 49:4; Ex. 15:1, 6, 7, 10.
- Rem. 2.*—In a few cases in prose the article is omitted where we would expect to find it. Deut. 15:11; Gen. 8:14.

ARTICLE 15.—THE ADJECTIVE.

Ges., § 112; Harper, § 10.

1. The attributive adjective follows its noun and agrees with it in gender, number and definiteness. Gen. 1:16, 21.

Rem.—(1) Adjectives with the plural of majesty or excellence may be in the singular or plural. Is. 19:4; Ps. 7:10; Deut. 5:23; Josh. 24:19.

(2) Adjectives with collectives may be singular or plural. Ex. 1:9; 33:5; 5:5; Num. 11:34.

(3) Adjectives with a dual substantive are put in the plural, there being no dual of the adjective in Hebrew. Gen. 29:17; Ex. 17:12. Compare § 10:8.

(4) Two adjectives limiting the same noun frequently follow one the other without any connecting particle. Lev. 13:30; Num. 19:2.

(5) When an adjective limits one of two nouns in construction, it is placed after them, since nouns in construction cannot be separated. If the nouns differ in gender or number, the gender or number of the adjective will determine the noun which it limits; but when the two nouns are of the same gender and number, the noun which the adjective limits can be determined from the context and sense alone, if at all. Gen. 10:21; Lev. 5:2; Deut. 3:24; 7:14; 32:33.

(6) If a noun have a pronominal suffix, the noun will be definite and the adjective agreeing with it will have the article. Deut. 15:9.

2. The predicate adjective agrees with its subject in gender and number. Gen. 3:6, 7. See § 23, I. 1.

Rem.—The predicate adjective is sometimes definite, though this definiteness does not depend on the definiteness of the subject. Ex. 9:27.

3. Owing to the paucity of adjectives in Hebrew, their place is often taken by nouns or verbs. For nouns thus used in apposition, see Art. 16; in construction, see Art. 12:6; in the predicate, see Art. 16; for verb used as adjective, see § 2, II. Rem. 2; and § 4, I.

Rem—Owing to the paucity of adjectives, a noun is frequently joined to common names or names which denote the possessor, origin, or derivation of the thing designated by the noun. Gen. 37:19; Ex. 4:10; Deut. 3:18; Ges. § 106:2; Mueller, § 79, d.

4. The preposition *min* denotes the comparative after verbs as well as after adjectives. Gen. 26:16; 32:11; 37:3.

5. The superlative may be denoted,

(1) By an adjective made definite by the article. Gen. 42:13.

(2) By an adjective made definite by construction. Gen. 24:2 (Ges. 112:1; Rem. 1).

(3) In other ways. Gen. 19:11; Is. 6:3.

Rem.—Equivalent to superlative are such phrases as "servant of servants," "king of kings" (Har. 9:4). Gen. 9:25; Num. 3:32.

6. The ordinals and the cardinal for *one* are treated as adjectives; but from two to ten, the cardinals are treated as nouns, and the thing enumerated is put in the plural. Four cases arise,

(1) The numeral precedes and the noun is in apposition. Gen. 29:34; Deut. 19:2.

(2) The noun precedes and the numeral is in apposition. Ex. 29:1; Num. 7:17.

(3) The numeral precedes in construction with the definite noun. Deut. 10:4; 16:3.

(4) The noun precedes in construction with the numeral. This last is used only with the word for year and when the numeral is used as an ordinal. Hag. 1:1. Compare § 12:2.

7. Numerals above the units mostly have the noun in the plural. They stand in apposition, mostly before but sometimes after the noun. Gen. 37:9; Deut. 1:23; but Gen. 32:16; Ex. 15:27.

Rem. 1.—Collectives and nouns of time, measure and weight, are in the singular. Num. 4:17; 3:50; 11:19; 18:16.

Rem. 2.—Sometimes nouns stand in the singular, because the numeral belongs to a substantive which had been omitted. Gen. 37:28; Ex. 27:11.

8. When a noun is definite, the expression is definite, the numeral being considered definite of itself. Gen. 18:28; Deut. 9:25.

ARTICLE 16.—THE NOUN IN APPPOSITION AND AS PREDICATE.

A second noun is often used for specification or explanation of a preceding noun, showing its species, name, material, quality, or quantity. In every such case, the second noun may be predicated of the first.

1. Noun denoting species,

(1) In apposition. Gen. 1:12; 17:14.

(2) As predicate. Ex. 9:31.

2. Noun denoting name,

(1) In apposition. Num. 34:2.

(2) As predicate. Gen. 2:14.

3. Noun denoting material,

(1) In apposition. Gen. 6:17; Ex. 39:17.

(2) As predicate. Gen. 7:6; Ps. 23:5; 45:9.

4. Noun denoting quality,

(1) In apposition. Gen. 49:4; Ex. 24:5; Ps. 120:3.

(2) As predicate. Gen. 1:2; 11:1; 14:10; Lev. 27:33; Ps. 19:10; 35:6; 109:4; 110:3.

5. Noun denoting quantity,

(1) In apposition. Ex. 21:32 (weight); Num. 9:20 (number); Ex. 30:24 (measure).

(2) As predicate. Gen. 23:15 (weight); Deut. 33:6 (number); Ex. 25:17 (measure).

Rem. 1.—The quantity of a thing is frequently denoted by the first noun, in which case the second may be looked upon as an ac-

cusative of limitation, or specification. (Compare the Arabic, Wright, Vol. II, Art. 44. e, Rems. b and c.) Gen. 5:6; 18:6; 23:16.

Rem. 2.—For numbers from two to ten, see Art. 12, 2.

ARTICLE 17.—THE PERSONAL AND DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

1. *Ze, Zo* and *Zu* are sometimes used,
 - (1) As a relative. Ex. 13:8; 15:13.
 - (2) As an adverb. Gen. 27:20, 21, 36; Num. 13:17.
2. The personal pronoun is sometimes used to emphasize the pronominal suffix.
 - (1) Possessive. Num 14:32.
 - (2) Objective. Gen. 4:26; 27:34.
3. The pronominal suffix is sometimes an indirect object. Gen. 16:5; Ex. 20:20; Deut. 25:7.
4. There is in Hebrew a so-called "ethical dative," which can but rarely be expressed in English. Gen. 12:1; Is. 31:8.
5. The masculine pronoun is sometimes used when the noun to which it refers is feminine. Gen. 26:15; 31:9; 32:16; 41:23.
6. When two nouns are in construction, the pronominal suffix is put with the second, even when it belongs to the first. Gen. 42:35; Lev. 20:3.
7. The accusative of the personal pronoun is not seldom omitted, especially after verbs of saying, giving and taking. Gen. 9:22; 18:7; 33:11. See § 13:9.
8. The pronominal suffix is often used pleonastically, for the sake of emphasis. Gen. 2:19; Ex. 2:6.
9. The demonstrative pronoun is treated like an adjective. Deut. 3:24. But owing to its definite character, the article is sometimes omitted when the noun which it limits is definite. Gen. 19:33; 24:8.
10. There is often found a change from singular to plural and *vice versa*. See § 9:3.
11. When a new noun is added as subject to the subject involved in the verb, or pronominal suffix, or to a substantive subject after some interval, the first subject is repeated in its appropriate personal pronoun for the sake of contrast with the second subject. Deut. 2:32; 3:1; 5:14; 6:2; 12:7; 12:18; Ewald 339 b.

ARTICLE 18.—THE RELATIVE.

Ewald 331-335; Dav. 9, 10, 142 144; Harper 13, 46; Mueller 155-160; Green 300-305.

- 1 The relative particle may denote relation simply, "the more distinct reference to the antecedent being denoted by the use of a special personal pronoun, which is as a rule separated from the relative by another member of the sentence." Gen. 1:21; 13:3; 20:13.

2. When the connection with what precedes is so clear, that the pronoun may be dispensed with, it is frequently left out; and (1) it is always omitted, "when the relative sentence contains the relative in the nominative and at the same time has a finite verb, since the latter contains in itself the pronoun of the person in question." (Mueller, Art. 157.) Gen. 3:3; 19:5; 35:14; 45:27.

(2) The relative may be omitted also "when the retrospective pronoun is objective whether it be expressed or not." Num. 24:6; Deut. 32:17.

(3) The relative may be omitted when the retrospective pronoun follows a preposition or a noun in the construct. Ex. 18:20; Deut. 32:37; Jer. 5:15.

3. The relative particle may contain in itself both antecedent and relative, i. e., may mean "he who," "him who," etc. Gen. 7:23; 38:10; 41:25; 43:15; 44:9; 49:1.

Rem.—Even in the sense noted in *three*, the relative may be omitted. Ex. 4:13; Num. 23:8.

4. With nouns denoting time or place the relative is frequently equivalent to "when," "where," "whence," "whither," etc. Gen. 3:23; 13:3; 45:6; Deut. 4:10.

5. When the relative would be used as a pronoun or adverb, it is frequently omitted, especially when the antecedent is indefinite. Gen. 15:13; 39:4; Ex. 4:13; 9:18; 18:20.

ARTICLE 19.—INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES.

Dav. 121-126; Ewald 324-326; Harper 12:2, 42; Mueller 93, 143-146; Green 298; Ges. 153.

1. Questions are frequently asked without an interrogative particle. Gen. 3:1; 18:12; 27:24; Ex. 8:22 ("yes" expected).

2. The particle *He* is used with any kind of question, direct or indirect, whatever answer is expected. Gen. 8:8; 29:5, 6.

Rem. 1.—*He* may be translated by "is it?" Gen. 27:36; compare Gen. 3:1.

Rem. 2.—*He* followed by *lo'* expects the answer "yes." Gen. 4:7; Ex. 4:12. *He* followed by *avin* is used with participles, or "when the existence of the subject is questioned."

Rem. 3.—*Im* or *w'im* introduces the second member of the double question. Gen. 17:17; 37:32. It may introduce an indirect question. 2 Ki. 1:2.

3. The indirect question does not differ in form from the direct. Gen. 8:8; 21:26; 24:21.

4. The answer "no" is generally expressed by *lo'*; the answer "yes," by repeating the word emphasized in the question. (Comp. in N. T., "thou hast said.") Gen. 19:2; 29:5, 6.

ARTICLE 20.—NOMINAL AND VERBAL SENTENCES.

Ges. 144, 145; Davidson 103-106; Ewald 297-299; Driver 160 b.

1. A verbal sentence is one in which there is a verb preceding the subject. Gen. 1:1.

2. A nominal sentence is one in which the predicate is a noun, adjective, participle, or anything other than the perfect, or imperfect, or imperative, of the verb. Gen. 2:14; 2:4; 2:10; 2:9 (?); 2:11; 2:12; 2:18; 3:6; 3:7.

3. A compound nominal sentence is one in which the subject is placed first and in which the predicate is (1) a verbal or (2) a nominal sentence. (1) Gen. 17:15; 24:27; (2) Gen. 17:4; Ps. 18:31. Its peculiar uses may be stated as follows:

(1) It may emphasize a contrast between two subjects,

(a) Both of which subjects may be in compound nominal sentences. Gen. 3:12, 13, 15; 13:12; 15:15, 16, 17; 19:23.

(b) The first of the two subjects may be in a verbal sentence, the second in a compound nominal sentence. Gen. 4:4; 14:24; 4:22.

(c) The contrast may be implied in the context, rather than expressed. Gen. 6:8; 33:3.

(2) It may introduce a new subject—*new*, and hence contrasted in a measure with that which precedes. Gen. 13:14; 16:1; 19:1; 21:1.

(3) It may describe a condition, past, existing, or yet to be, of some person or thing just mentioned in the course of the narrative. Gen. 1:2; 2:6; 3:1; 7:19; 8:22; 15:12; 16:12; 18:18; 19:19.

(4) It serves to recall events which had happened before the present point in the narrative had been reached. Es dient "ein den Hauptfactis der Erzählung vorangegangenes (also, noch zustaendlich fortwirkendes) Ereigniss nachzuholen." Gen. 3:13; 8:5; 14:3; 20:4, 5; 24:62; 31:19; 32:13.

Rem.—Much of the vividness and beauty of Hebrew poetry arises from the use of the compound nominal sentence. Comp. Gen. 2:5; 4:23; 49:19; Ex. 15:4, 5, 6, 14, 18, 19, and see Isa. 35, and almost every chapter in the poetical books.

ARTICLE 21.—SUBSTANTIVE, ADJECTIVE AND ADVERBIAL SENTENCES.

I. Sentences which take the place of a noun as subject, object or genitive are called substantive sentences. Dav. 146; Mueller 129, 161, 162; Ewald, 336 a.

1. Subject sentences are such as are logically subject of the principal predicate. They are,

(1) Introduced by *ki* and *asher*. Deut. 6:25; 2 Sam. 18:3; Ecc. 5:4; Ruth 2:22; or (2) by the Infinitive construct with or without

Lomadh. Jer. 40:4; Gen. 2:18; or (3) the sentence may be a simple nominal sentence. 2 Sam. 14:32.

Rem.—In the compound nominal sentence, a whole sentence stands as the predicate. Mueller 129, and see § 20:3.

2. Object sentences are such as are logically object of the principal verb.

(1) They may be introduced by *ki*, or *ásher*. Gen. 3:11; 2 Sam. 19:38; Deut. 1:31.

(2) They may be introduced by an Infinitive construct with Lomadh. 2 Sam. 3:13; Ecc. 4:17.

(3) They may consist of a simple nominal sentence. Gen. 12:13; 2 Sam. 21:4.

3. A whole sentence may be in the genitive after a noun in the construct. See § 12:3.

II. Sentences which take the place of an adjective. They are commonly called relative sentences. See § 18 and § 14:3, and § 4; Rems. 3 and 5.

III. Sentences which take the place of an adverb or adverbial accusative of time, cause, motive, manner or comparison, or which define the result or limitation of the action of the verb or describe the circumstances or conditions under which it will occur,

1. Temporal clauses may be expressed,

(1) By a conjunction with a finite verb. Gen. 2:5; 24:22; 39:5; 44:24; Deut. 3:20; 4:41; 24:4.

(2) By a preposition with the Infinitive construct. Gen. 39:18; 45:1. (Harper 47:5, Mueller 164 c; Ewald 337 c; Davidson 145.)

2. Causal clauses may be expressed,

(1) By a causal conjunction with the finite verb. Gen. 8:9; 30:18; Num. 11:20; Deut. 1:36; 31:17.

(2) By a preposition with the Infinitive construct. Amos 1:3; 5:11.

(3) By the conjunction *Wau*. Gen. 24:56; Ex. 15:2, 8; 23:9. (Mueller 164 d; Ewald 353 a; Davidson 147.)

3. A clause of purpose may be expressed,

(1) By a conjunction with a finite verb. Gen. 3:22; 11:7; Deut. 4:1, 10.

(2) By a preposition with the Infinitive construct. Gen. 4:15; 38:9.

(3) By the conjunction *Wau* after an *Imv.* etc. (§ 3, IV, V.) Gen. 24:14. (Mueller 164; Davidson 148; Harper 47:4.)

4. A clause of result or consequence may be expressed,

(1) By a conjunction with the finite verb. Gen. 13:16; 40:15; Deut. 28:27.

(2) Often by means of the so-called Wau of sequence. Num. 9: 2; 23:19; Gen. 31:44; Deut. 17:5; Amos 9:4. Davidson 150, Mueller 164 a; Harper 47:4.

5. A clause of comparison or manner may be expressed,

(1) By *ka' asher* in the first clause and *ken* in the second. Gen. 18:5; 41:13.

Rem.—One or both of the conjunctions may be omitted. Is. 55:9; 62:5; Ps. 48:6.

(2) By a preposition with the Infinitive construct. Ps. 48:11. Davidson 151; Ewald 359-362.

(3) By conjunction Wau, especially in proverbs. Prov. 11:16; 26:14.

6. An optative clause may be expressed,

(1) By *lu* or *'im* with the Perfect, Imperfect or Participle. Gen. 17:18; Num. 14:2; Ps. 81:14.

(2) By *mi* or *mi yitten*. Ex. 16:3; Num. 11:4.

(3) By a nominal sentence with or without a Participle as predicate. Gen. 3:14; 14:19; 27:13; 43:23.

(4) By the imperfect alone. § 3, III. Davidson 133-135; Harper 43.

7. A concessive clause may be expressed,

(1) By the conjunction *'im* with the finite verb. 1 Sam. 15:17; Is. 53:9; (Ges. 155:2, g.) See Urwick and Martini on Is. 52:13-53.

(2) By conjunction Wau. Gen. 20:3.

(3) By the preposition *'al* followed by the Infinitive construct. Job. 10:7; Is. 53:9. Mueller, 164 e.

8. The circumstantial or descriptive clause "is one which qualifies the main action by assigning the concomitant conditions under which it took place." (Comp. § 13, 3; and § 4 II. Rem. 4.) It corresponds to the accusative of condition. It may be:

1. A nominal sentence.

(1) Without connective. Gen. 12:8; Deut. 5:4.

(2) With Wau. Gen. 18:12; Deut. 28:26.

2. A verbal sentence.

(1) Without connective. Lev. 1:17; Gen. 44:4; Deut. 21:1.

(2) With Wau. Lev. 5:8; Ps. 44:18; Job 9:5. Compare § 4, Rem. 6.

3. A compound nominal sentence.

(1) Without connective. Num. 14:3; Gen. 15:17.

(2) With connective. Gen. 18:18; 24:56.

Rem. 1.—In English, these circumstantial clauses may often be rendered by clauses beginning with "if," "when," "although," "as," "since," "seeing that," "after," etc. (Comp. Gen. Abs., in Greek.)

Rem. 2.—Circumstantial clauses may be introduced by prepositions with the verbal noun or adjective. Gen. 2:4; 12:14; 38:29; 39:18; 40:10; Num. 11:1.

Rem. 3.—The circumstantial clause may precede the principal clause. (Driver, Art. 165.) Gen. 24:15; 27:30; 42:35.

Driver 156-169; Davidson 137-141; Mueller 151-154; Harper 45; Ewald 341; Green 309.

ARTICLE 22.—CONDITIONAL SENTENCES.

Driver 136-155; Davidson 129 131; Ewald 355-358; Harper 48; Green 306-308; Mueller 165-168.

Of conditional or hypothetical sentences, the following cases arise:

I. When the hypothetical particle is expressed.

1. Protasis, perfect; apodosis, perfect. "If I had seen him, I would have told him." Gen. 31:42; 43:10; Num. 22:33; Ps. 73:15; 106:23 (apodosis precedes and has Wau conv. with the Imperf.)

2. Imperfect Imperfect. "If I see him, I will tell him," or, "If I were to see him, I would tell him." Gen. 4:12; 13:9; 42:37, and Gen. 13:16; Num. 22:18; Deut. 32:26, 27.

Rem. 1.—In the apodosis of this kind of condition may be found,

(1) A perfect of certainty. Num. 32:23.

(2) Wau conv. with the perfect. Gen. 18:26; 24:8.

(3) A nominal sentence. Gen. 4:7; 31:50.

Rem. 2.—The protasis may have a participle. Lev. 3:1; 2 Sam. 18:12; 1 Ki. 3:14.

Rem. 3.—A second verb in the protasis will be in the perfect with Wau conv. Deut. 12:20; 13:2; Davidson 130c.

3. Perfect Imperfect.

(1) "If I had seen him, I would tell him." Deut. 32:29; 2 Ki. 5:13.

Rem.—The second verb in the protasis would be in the imperfect with Wau conv. Ps. 44:21.

(2) "If I have seen him (and have trusted him), I will tell him." Num. 30:6; 35:22; 24. (As in this last example, we often have Wau conv. with the perf. instead of the imperf.)

Rem.—Here, as in one, the first verb of the protasis is followed by Wau conv. with the imperfect. Num. 5:27.

(3) "If I shall have seen him (and shall trust him), I will tell him." Gen. 47:6; Deut. 32:41.

Rem.—Here, the first verb of the protasis is followed by Wau conv. with the perfect, the apodosis may have Wau conv. with the perfect. Gen 43:9; 1 Ki. 7:4.

4. Imperfect Perfect. "If I shall see him, he hath told me." Num. 16:29; 1 Sam. 6:9; 2 Ki. 22:28.

Rem. 1.—A protasis is frequently introduced by a temporal or other particle. Ex. 21:36; Lev. 4:22 (cf. 3:27); Lev. 25:20; Deut. 11:27 (cf. 28); 14:24. An adverbial accusative of time may constitute a protasis. Ex. 16:6; 17:4.

Rem. 2.—A preposition with an Infinitive construct may form the protasis of a conditional sentence. Gen. 44:30; Deut. 16:6; 32:8.

Rem. 3.—When *lu* introduces a protasis, it indicates that in the view of the speaker or writer the condition has not been fulfilled. Deut. 32:29 with perfect; Ps. 81:14 with participle; Gen. 50:15 with imperfect.

II. There are two ways in which hypothetical propositions may be made without the aid of hypothetical particles.

1. The perfect with *Wau* conv. may be found in both protasis and apodosis. Gen. 33:13; 42:38; 44:22, 29; Ex. 4:14; 16:21; 33:10; 34:35.

2. The Imperative or Jussive occurs in the protasis, followed by the Imperative or Jussive with or without *Wau* conjunctive in the apodosis. There are four cases possible:

(1) Jussive in both protasis and apodosis. . Ps. 104:20; Job 22:28 (without *Wau*); S. 146:4; Job 11:17; Num. 22:6 (?).

(2) Imperative in both protasis and apodosis. Gen. 42:18; Prov. 3:3 (without *Wau*); Prov. 20:13; Job 40:32 (with *Wau*).

(3) Imperative in protasis, Jussive in apodosis. Ex. 7:9; 18:19; Prov. 3:7 (with *Wau*); Gen 30:28; 34:12; Prov. 3:9; 20:22 (with *Wau*).

(4) "Once or twice only is the Jussive followed by an Imperative." Gen. 20:7 (both *Imv.* and *Juss.* in apod.); Job 15:17; Ps. 45:12 (?).

Rem. 4.—The protasis may be a question (whether denoted by an interrogative particle or by the intonation simply) or something equivalent to a condition, even though no hypothetical particle be expressed. "Two essentially different motives may also be simply opposed to each other." Gen. 4:15; Ex. 20:25; Lev. 10:19; 15:3; Ex. 12:15; Num. 12:14; Deut. 25:3; Ewald 357 b.; Mueller 167.

ARTICLE 23.—ORDER OF WORDS IN SENTENCES.

Ewald 306-315; Mueller 130-132; Davidson 110, 111; Driver 208, 135:4; Harper 38.

I. Order of words in the nominal sentence.

1. Commonly in all kinds of nominal sentences, and always in circumstantial sentences, the order is Subject—Predicate. This is true, whether the predicate be a noun (Gen. 13:10); an adjective (Gen. 2:

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12); a participle (Gen. 1:2); an adverb (Num. 14:43); a prepositional clause (Gen. 12:6); an infinitive construct (Is. 30:7); or a pronoun (Gen. 27:21; Deut. 12:8).

Rem. 1.—The predicate must precede, when it is emphatic. Ju. 18:29. Ex. 2:2; 3:6; Gen. 45:6; 18:14.

Rem. 2.—The predicate must precede, when it is an interrogative pronoun or an interrogative adverb. Gen. 4:9; 24:65.

Rem. 3.—The predicate may precede.

(1) When the subject is a pronoun. Gen. 3:19; Ex. 2:2; Gen. 30:1; 44:10; 26:24.

(2) When the subject consists of several words. Ex. 6:14, 15; 2 Ki. 20:19; Deut. 28:4; Num. 13:22; 33:9.

(3) In questions. 1 Sam. 16:4; Num. 14:3; 2 Sam. 10:3; Gen. 31:14.

Rem. 4.—In relative sentences, adverbs and prepositional phrases may precede, in which case they are commonly joined with the relative by means of *Makkeph*. Gen. 2:11; 1:29.

2. If the sentence has several subjects or predicates, they generally stand together (Gen. 10:2, 3; 13:13); though there are cases, especially in poetry, where several subjects inclose the predicate, or where several predicates inclose the subject. Amos 5:20; Prov. 8:18; Ps. 147:5, 6.

3. In poetry, the order of words is freer. Especially favored is the chiasitic order, according to which the predicate precedes the subject in one clause of the parallelism and follows it in the other. Gen. 49:5, 7, 8, 9, 14, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 32. (For the best treatment of the order of words in the nominal sentence, see the article by C. Albrecht in the *Zeitschrift fuer alt-testamentliche Wissenschaft*. Vol. VII., pp. 218-224.)

II. Order of words in the verbal sentence.

1. V (verb) S. O. Gen. 1:1. This is the usual order.

2. V. O. S. Gen. 21:7; Num. 5:23; 19:7. According to Ewald, this emphasizes the subject, but seldom occurs.

3. O. V. S. Gen. 14:21; 21:6. This emphasizes the object.

III. Order of words in the compound nominal sentence.

1. S. V. O. Subject is emphatic according to § 20:3. Gen. 1:2; 24:56; 44:4.

2. S. O. V. Subject new or antithetic, according to 20:3 (1), (2) and object emphatic as in 3 above. Gen. 17:9; 23:6; Lev. 21:10, 13; 26:8.

3. O. S. V. Is. 5:17; 28:17; Jer. 34:5. This emphasizes the object and contrasts the subject according to 20:3 (1), (2).

ARTICLE 24.—CONNECTION OF SENTENCES AND PARAGRAPHS.

Driver 66-85, 105-129; Davidson 46-57; Harper 24, 25; Mueller 16-28; Ewald 230-238, 342-344.

A narrative, or a new step in a narrative or a quotation begins:

1. With a perfect; in which case, it is continued by imperfects with Wau conversive. Gen. 1:1; 15:1.

2. With an imperfect with Wau conversive; in which case it is continued by imperfects with Wau conversive. Gen. 11:16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26; 12:1; 14:1.

3. With an imperfect, imperative (or equivalent interjection) or prophetic perfect; in which cases it is continued by perfects with Wau conversive. Gen. 6:14; 12:3; 17:20; 40:13; Num. 24:17.

4. With a compound nominal sentence; in which case, the second and following verbs are connected with the first by means of Wau conversive, with an imperfect, where the sentence states a fact that has occurred. Gen. 16:1; 11:12; with the perfect, when the sentence refers to something indefinite. Gen. 18:18; 16:17; Gen. 16:1; 11:12, 14; 18:18.

5. With a simple nominal sentence; in which case

(1) If the sentence refers to an actual event, it is continued by imperfects with Wau conversive. Gen. 41:1-3.

(2) If the sentence refers to something "indefinite or undeterminate," or future it is continued by perfects with Wau conversive. Gen. 48:4; 16:11.

Rem.—Sometimes the mere statement of a fact is followed by perfects with Wau conversive. Ex. 6:6; Num. 4:4. (Driver, Arts. 114-119.)

ARTICLE 25.—NOTES OF RELATION OR CONNECTION.

The relation existing between the words of a sentence, is in Hebrew denoted by certain signs, called accents. See the grammars under the articles on accents, especially Ewald 364-366 and "Outlines of Hebrew Accentuation," by Dr. A. B. Davidson.

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